REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Claims 1-2, 4-5, 9, 15-19, 22-32, 37, and 39-50 were previously pending. As noted above, claims 1, 15, 22, 27, 28, 33, 34, 37, 39, and 48-50 have been amended and claims 17 and 19 have been canceled. Support for these amendments may be found throughout the Specification.[1] Thus, claims 1-2, 4-5, 9, 15-16, 18, 22-32, 37, and 39-50 are now pending.

Applicants respectfully request reconsideration of this application based on the following remarks.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 112

Claims 1, 9, 22, 33, 37, 39, 48, and 50 are rejected under 35 USC § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite. Claims 1, 9, 22, 33, 37, 39, 48, and 50 have been amended responsive to this rejection to include a definition for the acronyms TCP/IP and PDSN. Claim 50 has been further amended as suggested by the Examiner to clarify that the claim is directed to a software module and not to a method.

Therefore, based on the foregoing, Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner withdraw the rejection of claims 1, 9, 22, 33, 37, 39, 48, and 50 under 35 USC § 112, second paragraph.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 101

Claims 48-50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 101 as being directed to non-patentable subject matter, because the Office Action asserts that they are directed to software per se. Claims 48-50 have been amended, as suggested by the Examiner, to include the description that the computer readable storage medium in which the software module is embodied is encoded with instructions that can be executed by a computer. Thus, the claims are not directed to software per se, but are directed to a software module embodied in a computer readable storage medium that is encoded with instructions that can be executed by a computer

Therefore, based on the foregoing, Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner withdraw the rejection of claims 48-50 under 35 USC § 101.

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[1] *See, e.g.*, Specification, at paragraph 46.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC §§ 102-103

Claims 1-2, 4-5, 9, 15-19, 22-32, 37, and 39-50 are rejected under 35 USC § 102(e) as being anticipated by Sen et al. (US Patent No. 6,765,909). Claims 20-21 and 33-34 are rejected under 35 USC § 103(a) as being obvious over Sen in view of Paranainen (US Patent No. 7,054,268).

It is noted that claims 1, 15, 22, 27, 28, 33, 34, 37, 39, and 48-50 have been amended and claims 17 and 19 have been canceled. To the extent that the rejections remain applicable to the claims currently pending, the Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

For a prior art reference to anticipate, 35 U.S.C. §102 requires that "each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference."[2]

Further, to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, all of the claimed features must be taught or suggested by the references and there must be some suggestion or motivation, in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings.[3]

Claim 1 is directed to an apparatus housed in a wireless mobile station, for efficiently processing an Internet Protocol (IP) packet incoming to the mobile station, comprising:

> a receiver, at the mobile station tethered to a terminal equipment and operable to provide the terminal equipment with access to a wireless network, for wirelessly receiving an IP packet having a Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) header, wherein the TCP/IP header comprises a Van Jacobson (VJ) compressed header comprising a connection identification corresponding to one of the terminal equipment, or the mobile station, or a site associated with a Packet Data Service Node (PDSN) in communication with the mobile station via the wireless network;

> a storage at the mobile station, communicatively associated with said receiver, for storing a list, wherein the list comprises at least one VJ connection identification, wherein the at least one VJ connection identification identifies at least one of a first source having an active TCP/IP session with an active application on the mobile station, or a first destination corresponding to the active application on the mobile station, or a second source or a second destination both not corresponding to the active application on the mobile station; and

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[2] *In re Robertson*, 169 F.3d 743, 745, 49 USPQ2d 1949, 1950 (Fed. Cir. 1999)(*quoting Verdegaal Bros., Inc. v. Union Oil Co.*, 814 F.2d 628, 631, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987)).

[3] MPEP, section 2142.

a comparator at the mobile station for comparing the connection identification of the IP packet with the at least one VJ connection identification in the list and forwarding the IP packet, without decompressing the IP packet, to the intended destination if the comparing determines that the connection identification does not correspond to the active application on the mobile station, and forwarding the IP packet, with decompressing the IP packet, to the intended destination if the comparing determines that the connection identification corresponds to the active application on the mobile station.

In amended claim 1, the apparatus is housed on a wireless mobile station, and the receiver, storage, and comparator are also at the mobile station. The claimed apparatus efficiently processes IP packets incoming to the mobile station on which it is housed. This mobile station is tethered to a terminal equipment, and the apparatus includes a comparator for comparing the connection identification of the IP packet with a VJ connection identification in a stored list and forwarding the IP packet, without decompressing the IP packet, to the intended destination if the comparing determines that the connection identification does not correspond to the active application on the mobile station.

Thus, the apparatus, housed on the mobile station, enables the avoidance of the step of uncompressing the headers of VJ compressed TCP/IP packets incoming to the mobile station that are destined for a tethered terminal equipment, as discussed in paragraph 46 of the written description. This saves time and battery power for a mobile station.

In contrast, Sen discloses a classifier 406 that is "stored and operative within the QAS" that is located in a Base Station. See column 5, lines 66-67 and Fig. 4 of Sen. The QAS determines the type of service the signal should be supplied, and buffers and classifies data traffic and directs the classified traffic to a LAC/MAC of the same class.

Thus, the classifier element in Sen is located at a Base Station and not housed on a wireless mobile station, as in claim 1, and therefore, will not save the time and battery power required for a mobile device to uncompress headers of VJ compressed TCP/IP packets incoming to the mobile station that are destined for a tethered terminal equipment rather than the mobile station.

The Office Action cites to user 102 for the claimed receiver. Although a wireless user 102 would have a receiver, Sen does not disclose or suggest a receiver "at a mobile station tethered to a terminal equipment" and "operable to provide the terminal equipment with access to

a wireless network, for receiving an IP packet having a TCP/IP header, wherein the TCP/IP header comprises a VJ compressed header comprising a connection identification." The cited portions of Sen merely note that user 102 may be a wireline or a wireless communication device. Sen, as cited, does not disclose or suggest that a mobile station is "tethered" to a terminal equipment in the manner recited in claim 1.

The classifier 406 of Sen is cited as disclosing the storage and the comparator elements recited in claim 1. Amended claim 1 clarifies that the storage element and the comparator are "at the mobile station," whereas the classifier in Sen is located at the base station, as described above. Thus, Sen does not teach a storage at the mobile station, communicatively associated with said receiver (that is also at the mobile station) for storing a list comprising at least one VJ connection identification, as recited in amended claim 1.

Furthermore, the comparator in claim 1 is for comparing the connection identification of the IP packet with the at least one VJ connection identification in the list and forwarding the IP packet, without decompressing the IP packet, to the intended destination, if the comparing determines that the connection identification does not correspond to the active application on the mobile station. If the comparing determines that the connection identification corresponds to the active application on the mobile station, the IP packet is decompressed and forwarded to the intended destination.

Column 5, lines 14-42 of Sen, as cited, merely describe an IP packet passing through a VJ compressor. There is no description of a comparator comparing an identification of an IP packet with a VJ connection identification and "decompressing the IP packet," as recited in claim 1 "if the comparing determines that the connection identification corresponds to the active application on the mobile station." This section merely describes a method of compression. Furthermore, this section does not describe forwarding an IP packet "without decompression, if a comparing identification determines that a connection identification does not correspond to an active application on a mobile station."

Classifier 406 in Sen is also cited with regard to the comparator element. However, the classifier in Sen maintains a table of pre-determined connection numbers in order to map them to different predetermined levels of service. Based on a match in the table, the classifier applies a QoS to the packet. Thus, in contrast to claim 1, the classifier in Sen does not "decompress" the IP packet regardless of a comparison made in its table.

For at least this combination of reasons, the Applicants submit that Sen fails to disclose or suggest every feature of claim 1. Therefore, the Applicants submit that claim 1 allowable over the cited art.

Claim 15 is similarly directed to a filter housed on a wireless mobile station for efficiently processing data packet incoming to the mobile station, including

> a receiver at the mobile station for wirelessly receiving Internet Protocol (IP) data packets including Van Jacobson (VJ) compressed and uncompressed data packets;

> a delineator at the mobile station for identifying the IP data packets from the VJ uncompressed data packets, wherein said delineator identifies a connection identification in at least one of the VJ uncompressed packets as destined for the mobile station, and wherein said delineator forwards the connection identification to a connection identification list for use by the delineator in subsequently assessing a destination of VJ compressed packets associated with the at least one of VJ uncompressed packets; and

> a tether to at least one terminal equipment communicatively associated with said delineator,

> wherein for a VJ compressed packet identified by the delineator as destined for the tethered terminal equipment, the delineator forwards the packet to the terminal equipment without decompressing the VJ compressed packet, and

> wherein for a VJ compressed packet identified by the delineator as destined for the mobile station, the delineator decompresses the VJ compressed packet.

For reasons similar to those discussed above for claim 1, the Applicants submit that Sen does not disclose or suggest a filter housed on a wireless mobile station including at least a delineator at the mobile station, as recited in claim 15.

Claim 22 is similarly directed to a method for efficiently processing a Van Jacobson (VJ) compressed data packet incoming to a wireless mobile station, comprising:

> wirelessly receiving, at the mobile station tethered to a terminal equipment and operable to provide the terminal equipment with access to a wireless network, an IP packet having a Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) header, wherein the TCP/IP header comprises a VJ compressed header comprising a connection identification corresponding to one of the terminal equipment, or the mobile station, or a site associated with a Packet Data Service Node (PDSN) in communication with the mobile station via the wireless network, wherein the IP packet defines a VJ compressed data packet;

storing a list, at the mobile station, wherein the list comprises at least one VJ connection identification, wherein the at least one VJ connection identification identifies at least one of a first source having an active TCP/IP session with an active application on the mobile station, or a first destination corresponding to the active application on the mobile station, or a second source or a second destination both not corresponding to the active application on the mobile station; and

comparing, at the mobile station, the connection identification of the IP packet with the at least one VJ connection identification in the list and forwarding the IP packet based on the result of the comparing,

wherein the IP packet is forwarded without decompressing the IP packet, to the intended destination if the comparing determines that the connection identification does not correspond to the active application on the mobile station, and

wherein the IP packet is forwarded, with decompressing the IP packet, to the intended destination if the comparing determines that the connection identification corresponds to the active application on the mobile station.

For reasons similar to those discussed above for claim 1, the Applicants submit that Sen does not disclose or suggest a method for efficiently processing a VJ compressed data packet incoming to a wireless mobile station including at least comparing at the mobile station, the connection identification of the IP packet with the at least one VJ connection identification in the list and forwarding the IP packet without decompressing if it is not destined for an active application on the mobile station and decompressing the packet if it is destined for an active application on the mobile station, as in claim 22.

Claim 28 is similarly directed to a method for efficiently filtering at least one packet incoming to a wireless mobile station, comprising:

wirelessly receiving Internet Protocol (IP) data packets and VJ compressed and uncompressed data packets at the mobile station;

identifying the IP data packets from the VJ uncompressed data packets at the mobile station;

identifying a connection identification as destined for the mobile station in a one of the VJ uncompressed packets upon said identifying of the one of the VJ uncompressed packets;

forwarding the connection identification to a connection identification list at the mobile station for use by a delineator, at the mobile station, in subsequently assessing a destination of VJ compressed packets, received at the mobile station, associated with the one of the VJ uncompressed packets.

For reasons similar to those discussed above for claim 1, the Applicants submit that Sen does not disclose or suggest a method for efficiently filtering at least one packet incoming to a wireless mobile station, comprising at least forwarding the connection identification to a connection identification list at the mobile station for use by a delineator, at the mobile station, in subsequently assessing a destination of VJ compressed packets, received at the mobile station, associated with the one of the VJ uncompressed packets, as in claim 28.

Claim 33 is similarly directed to a system for efficiently processing a packet incoming to a wireless mobile station operable for wireless communication with a Packet Data Service Node (PDSN), comprising:

> a receiver for wirelessly receiving IP and TCP/IP packets from the PDSN;
> a filter resident on said mobile station that differentiates an IP packet and a Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) packet having a VJ compressed header and a VJ connection identification, wherein the IP packet and the TCP/IP packet are received from the PDSN;
> a snooper on said mobile station, wherein said snooper is operable to receive the TCP/IP packet having the VJ compressed header from the filter, and to compare the VJ connection identification to a list, stored on the mobile device, that includes a first connection identification corresponding to an active application on the mobile station, and a second connection identification corresponding to an active application on a terminal equipment tethered to the mobile station such that the mobile station is operable to provide the terminal equipment with access to a wireless network,
> wherein the snooper is operable to decompress the VJ compressed header to define a VJ uncompressed header and forward the TCP/IP packet with the VJ uncompressed header to the mobile station if the snooper determines that the VJ connection identification matches the first connection identification, and
> wherein the snooper is operable to forward the TCP/IP packet with the VJ compressed header to the terminal equipment, without decompression, if the VJ connection identification matches the second connection identification; and
> a connection corresponding to the active application on the mobile station and local to said mobile station for receiving the TCP/IP packet having the VJ uncompressed header if the VJ connection identification matches the first connection identification in the list.

For reasons similar to those discussed above for claim 1, the Applicants submit that Sen does not disclose or suggest a system for efficiently processing a packet incoming to a wireless mobile station operable for wireless communication with a Packet Data Service Node (PDSN),

comprising at least a snooper on said mobile station, to compare the VJ connection identification to a list, and to forward the TCP/IP packet with the VJ compressed header to the terminal equipment, without decompression, if the VJ connection identification matches the second connection identification, as in claim 33.

The Office Action admits that Sen fails to disclose a snooper and cites Paranainen as disclosing a snooper methodology. However, in Paranainen, the snooper observes data "generated at a mobile station" in order to determine if the data is a specific data type, and if so to set up a temporary block flow (TBF). Paranainen does not disclose or suggest a snooper on said mobile station, wherein said snooper is operable to receive the TCP/IP packet having the VJ compressed header from the filter, and to compare the VJ connection identification to a list, stored on the mobile device, as in claim 33. Paranainen also does not disclose or suggest the snooper being operable to decompress the VJ compressed header to define a VJ uncompressed header and forward the TCP/IP packet with the VJ uncompressed header to the mobile station if the snooper determines that the VJ connection identification matches the first connection identification, and being operable to forward the TCP/IP packet with the VJ compressed header to the terminal equipment, without decompression, if the VJ connection identification matches the second connection identification, as in claim 33.

Therefore, Parainen fails to cure the deficiency in Sen, and neither Sen nor Parainen, whether taken alone or in combination disclose or suggest every element of claim 33.

Claim 34 is similarly directed to a snooper housed on a wireless mobile station for efficiently processing at least one Internet Protocol (IP) packet incoming to [[a]] the mobile station, comprising:

> a storage element at the mobile station for storing a list of Van Jacobson (VJ) connection identifications (CID), each VJ CID associated with an active application running on the mobile station or associated with a terminal equipment tethered to the mobile station such that the mobile station is operable to provide the terminal equipment with access to a wireless network; and
> a processing element configured to differentiate between a packet with a VJ CID and a packet without a VJ CID, and if the packet has a VJ CID, to compare the VJ CID against the list of VJ CIDs in the list, and to forward the packet based on the comparison, wherein the processing element decompresses a compressed VJ header and forwards the packet with the decompressed VJ header to the active application running on the mobile station if the VJ CID of the packet matches the VJ CID associated with the active application running on the mobile station, and forwards the packet with the compressed VJ header to the terminal

equipment if the VJ CID of the packet matches the VJ CID associated with the terminal equipment.

For reasons similar to those discussed above for claim 1, the Applicants submit that Sen does not disclose or suggest a snooper housed on a wireless mobile station comprising at least a processing element configured to forward a packet based on a comparison, wherein the processing element decompresses a compressed VJ header and forwards the packet with the decompressed VJ header to the active application running on the mobile station if the VJ CID of the packet matches the VJ CID associated with the active application running on the mobile station, and forwards the packet with the compressed VJ header to the terminal equipment if the VJ CID of the packet matches the VJ CID associated with the terminal equipment, as in claim 34.

In connection with claims 20-21 and 33, the Office Action admits that Sen fails to disclose a snooper. As discussed above in connection with claim 33, the Applicants note that Parainen discloses a snooper that observes data "generated at a mobile station" in order to determine if the data is a specific data type, and if so to set up a temporary block flow (TBF). However, Parainen does not disclose or suggest a processing element configured to differentiate between a packet with a VJ CID and a packet without a VJ CID, and if the packet has a VJ CID, to compare the VJ CID against the list of VJ CIDs in the list, and to forward the packet based on the comparison, wherein the processing element decompresses a compressed VJ header and forwards the packet with the decompressed VJ header to the active application running on the mobile station if the VJ CID of the packet matches the VJ CID associated with the active application running on the mobile station, and forwards the packet with the compressed VJ header to the terminal equipment if the VJ CID of the packet matches the VJ CID associated with the terminal equipment, as in claim 34.

Therefore, Parainen fails to cure the deficiency in Sen, and neither Sen nor Parainen, whether taken alone or in combination disclose or suggest every element of claim 34.

Claim 37 is similarly directed to a method for assessing the destination of an Internet Protocol (IP) packet that has arrived wirelessly at a mobile station (MS), the method comprising:

maintaining a connection identification (CID) list at the MS, wherein the CID list comprises CIDs corresponding to at least one of an active MS application or an active terminal equipment (TE) application on a TE tethered to the MS,

wherein the MS acts as a gateway to a wireless network for applications running on either the MS or the TE;

determining at the MS whether the IP packet has a Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) packet header;

determining at the MS whether the TCP/IP packet header is Van Jacobson (VJ) compressed or VJ uncompressed;

if the TCP/IP packet header is VJ uncompressed, then assessing at the MS a destination from the TCP/IP header as either the MS or the TE, forwarding the IP packet to the assessed one of the MS or the TE, and adding a connection identification (CID) of the IP packet to the CID list;

if the TCP/ID packet header is VJ compressed, then comparing at the MS the CID of the IP packet to each CID on the CID list;

if the CID of the IP packet is on the CID list and corresponds to the active MS application, then uncompressing the VJ compressed header and passing the IP packet to the MS with the uncompressed VJ compressed header; and

if the CID of the IP packet is not on the CID list or corresponds to the active TE application, then forwarding the IP packet to the TE without uncompressing the VJ compressed header.

For reasons similar to those discussed above for claim 1, the Applicants submit that Sen does not disclose or suggest a method for assessing the destination of an Internet Protocol (IP) packet that has arrived wirelessly at a mobile station (MS), including at least if the TCP/ID packet header is VJ compressed, then comparing at the MS the CID of the IP packet to each CID on the CID list; if the CID of the IP packet is on the CID list and corresponds to the active MS application, then uncompressing the VJ compressed header and passing the IP packet to the MS with the uncompressed VJ compressed header; and if the CID of the IP packet is not on the CID list or corresponds to the active TE application, then forwarding the IP packet to the TE without uncompressing the VJ compressed header, as in claim 37.

Claim 39 is similarly directed to an Apparatus for assessing the destination of an Internet Protocol (IP) packet that has arrived wirelessly at a wireless mobile station (MS) without uncompressing a compressed header of the IP packet, wherein the MS acts as a gateway for applications running on either the MS or a terminal equipment (TE) tethered to the MS, the apparatus comprising:

means for maintaining a connection identification (CID) list at the MS, wherein the CID list comprises CIDs corresponding to at least one of an active MS application or an active terminal equipment (TE) application on a TE tethered to the MS, wherein the MS acts as a gateway to a wireless network for applications running on either the MS or the TE;

means for determining at the MS whether the IP packet has a Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) packet header and for determining whether the TCP/IP packet header is Van Jacobson (VJ) compressed or VJ uncompressed;

means for assessing at the MS a destination from the TCP/IP header as either the MS or the TE, forwarding the IP packet to the assessed one of the MS or the TE, and adding a connection identification (CID) of the IP packet to the CID list if the TCP/IP packet header is VJ uncompressed;

means for comparing at the MS the CID of the IP packet to each CID on the CID list if the TCP/ID packet header is VJ compressed; and

means for uncompressing the VJ compressed header and passing the IP packet to the MS with the uncompressed VJ compressed header if the CID of the IP packet is on the CID list and corresponds to the active MS application, and for passing the IP packet to the TE without uncompressing the VJ compressed header if the CID of the IP packet is not on the CID list or corresponds to the active TE application.

Claim 48 is similarly directed to a software module embodied in a computer readable storage medium the storage medium encoded with code capable of being executed by a computer for efficiently processing a Van Jacobson (VJ) compressed data packet incoming to a wireless mobile station, comprising:

a first module operable to cause the mobile station to wirelessly receive an IP packet having a Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) header, wherein the TCP/IP header comprises a VJ compressed header comprising a connection identification corresponding to one of the terminal equipment, or the mobile station, or a site associated with a Packet Data Service Node (PDSN), in communication with the mobile station via the wireless network, wherein the IP packet defines a VJ compressed data packet, wherein the mobile station is tethered to a terminal equipment and operable to provide the terminal equipment with access to a wireless network;

a second module operable to cause the mobile station to store a list, wherein the list comprises at least one VJ connection identification, wherein the at least one VJ connection identification identifies at least one of a first source having an active TCP/IP session with an active application on the mobile station, or a first destination corresponding to the active application on the mobile station, or a second source or a second destination both not corresponding to the active application on the mobile station; and

a third module operable to cause the mobile station to compare the connection identification of the IP packet with the at least one VJ connection identification in the list and forwarding the IP packet, without decompressing the IP packet, to the intended destination if the comparing determines that the connection identification does not correspond to the active application on the mobile station, and forwarding the IP packet, with decompressing the IP packet,

to the intended destination if the comparing determines that the connection identification corresponds to the active application on the mobile station.

For reasons similar to those discussed above for claim 1, the Applicants submit that Sen does not disclose or suggest a software module embodied in a computer readable storage medium the storage medium encoded with code capable of being executed by a computer for efficiently processing a VJ compressed data packet incoming to a wireless mobile station, comprising at least a third module operable to cause the mobile station to compare the connection identification of the IP packet with the at least one VJ connection identification in the list and forwarding the IP packet, without decompressing the IP packet, to the intended destination if the comparing determines that the connection identification does not correspond to the active application on the mobile station, as in claim 48.

Claim 49 is similarly directed to a software module embodied in a computer readable storage medium the storage medium encoded with code capable of being executed by a computer for efficiently filtering at least one packet incoming to a wireless mobile station, comprising:

a first module operable to cause the mobile station to wirelessly receive IP data packets and VJ compressed and uncompressed data packets;

a second module operable to cause the mobile station to identify the IP data packets from the VJ uncompressed data packets;

a third module operable to cause the mobile station to identify a connection identification as destined for the mobile station in a one of the VJ uncompressed packets upon said identifying of the one of the VJ uncompressed packets;

a fourth module operable to cause the mobile station to forward the connection identification to a connection identification list for use by the delineator in subsequently assessing a destination of VJ compressed packets associated with the one of the VJ uncompressed packets without decompressing the packets.

For reasons similar to those discussed above for claim 1, the Applicants submit that Sen does not disclose or suggest a software module embodied in a computer readable storage medium the storage medium encoded with code capable of being executed by a computer for efficiently filtering at least one packet incoming to a wireless mobile station, comprising at least a fourth module operable to cause the mobile station to forward the connection identification to a connection identification list for use by the delineator in subsequently assessing a destination of

VJ compressed packets associated with the one of the VJ uncompressed packets without decompressing the packets, as in claim 49.

Claim 50 is similarly directed to a software module embodied in a computer readable storage medium the storage medium encoded with code capable of being executed by a computer for assessing the destination of an Internet Protocol (IP) packet that has arrived at a wireless mobile station (MS), the software module comprising:

> a first module operable to cause [[a]] the MS to maintain a connection identification (CID) list at the MS, wherein the CID list comprises CIDs corresponding to at least one of an active MS application or an active terminal equipment (TE) application on a TE tethered to the MS, wherein the MS acts as a gateway to a wireless network for applications running on either the MS or the TE;

> a second module operable to cause the MS to determine whether the IP packet has a Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) packet header;

> a third module operable to cause the MS to determine whether the TCP/IP packet header is Van Jacobson (VJ) compressed or VJ uncompressed;

> a fourth module operable, if the TCP/IP packet header is VJ uncompressed, to cause the MS to assess a destination from the TCP/IP header as either the MS or the TE, forwarding the IP packet to the assessed one of the MS or the TE, and adding a connection identification (CID) of the IP packet to the CID list;

> a fourth module operable, if the TCP/IP packet header is VJ compressed, to cause the MS to compare the CID of the IP packet to each CID on the CID list and to:

>> uncompress the VJ compressed header and pass the IP packet to the MS with the uncompressed VJ compressed header, if the CID of the IP packet is on the CID list and corresponds to the active MS application; and

>> forward the IP packet to the TE without uncompressing the VJ compressed header, if the CID of the IP packet is not on the CID list or corresponds to the active TE application.

For reasons similar to those discussed above for claim 1, the Applicants submit that Sen does not disclose or suggest a software module embodied in a computer readable storage medium the storage medium encoded with code capable of being executed by a computer for assessing the destination of an IP packet that has arrived at a wireless mobile station (MS), the software module comprising at least a a fourth module operable, if the TCP/IP packet header is VJ compressed, to cause the MS to compare the CID of the IP packet to each CID on the CID list and to uncompress the VJ compressed header and pass the IP packet to the MS with the

uncompressed VJ compressed header, if the CID of the IP packet is on the CID list and corresponds to the active MS application; and forward the IP packet to the TE without uncompressing the VJ compressed header, if the CID of the IP packet is not on the CID list or corresponds to the active TE application, as in claim 50.

Therefore, for at least the reasons noted above and for reasons similar to those discussed in connection with claim 1, the Applicants submit that claims 15, 22, 28, 33, 34, 37, 39, 48, 49, and 50, are therefore also allowable over the cited art.

As claims 1, 15, 22, 28, 33, 34, 37, and 39 are allowable, the Applicants submit that claims 2, 4-5, 9, 16, 18, 20-21, 23-27, 29-32, and 40-47, which depend from allowable claims 1, 15, 22, 28, 33, 34, 37, and 39, are therefore also allowable for at least the above noted reasons and for the additional subject matter recited therein.

For example, the cited art fails to disclose or suggest the at least one VJ connection information stored in the list indicating an active destination at the mobile station/terminal equipment, as recited in claims 4, 5 and 25, respectively. The Office Action cites column 6, lines 1-2. However, this section of Sen merely states that classifier 406 maintains a table of pre-determined connection numbers. There is no disclosure or suggestion of the list indicating an "active destination" at a mobile station or terminal equipment.

Sen also fails to disclose or suggest an apparatus, wherein an IP address of the mobile station comprises a destination address for both the mobile station and the terminal equipment, as in claim 40 and similarly in claims 41-47.

Sen and Parainen also fail to disclose or suggest the connection identification list is maintained at a snooper, as in claim 20..

Sen and Parainen also fail to disclose or suggest at least one subsequent VJ compressed packet corresponding to a one of the VJ uncompressed packets having the connection identification on the connection identification list is uncompressed at the mobile station by a snooper, as in claim 21.

Therefore, based on the foregoing, Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner withdraw the rejection of claims 1-2, 4-5, 15-19, 22-32, 37, and 39-50 under 35 USC § 102(b) as being anticipated by Sen, and the rejection of claims 20-21 and 33-34 under 35 USC § 103(a) as being obvious over Sen in view of Paranainen.

CONCLUSION

In light of these remarks, Applicants submit that the application is in condition for allowance, for which early action is requested.

Please charge any fees or overpayments that may be due with this response to Deposit Account No. 17-0026.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: July 29, 2009   By: _____

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